

I am honored to say that Evy Dubrow was a good friend of mine for many years, I join the people of Paterson, America and indeed the global community of workers who mourn her loss."

**INTRODUCTION OF THE PROSTATE
CANCER MEDICAID COVERAGE
ACT OF 2006**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to allow treatment using Medicaid funds for men who are diagnosed with prostate cancer. This bill mirrors the measure that Congress enacted in 1999 to help low-income women who would otherwise not qualify for Medicaid, despite being diagnosed with breast cancer or cervical cancer. Congress found that women responded in large numbers to efforts by government and others to encourage early diagnosis using mammography after the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act was enacted in 1990. However, in 1999 Congress recognized that because the screening did not provide coverage of treatment for women above the poverty level, the screening legislation had the tragic but unintended consequence of informing these women of a serious disease that demanded immediate treatment but leaving them without the means to seek that treatment. Later, Congress amended Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for the women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

In today's bill, I have endeavored to provide the same relief for men. This bill allows men, earning up to 250 percent of the poverty level, who are diagnosed with prostate cancer through a Federal screening program for prostate cancer, to qualify for treatment using Medicaid funds. The program would target men who are low-income, uninsured or underinsured men who, nevertheless, do not qualify for Medicaid and do not have private insurance.

Prostate cancer outranks breast cancer as the second most common occurring cancer in the U.S. and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths. However, diagnosing this cancer is often less expensive, and unlike breast cancer, often does not require immediate treatment. Prostate cancer treatment does not require invasive surgery in many instances. Many prostate cases can be diagnosed with a simple Prostate-Specific Antigen, PSA, test unlike the high technology mammography machines used to detect breast cancer. Many men are advised to wait and watch for the development of the disease before seeking treatment.

However the rate of cancer deaths coupled with available treatment is strong evidence that many lives could be saved at considerably less expense if early detection and treatment were more available. Although race is a factor, every man over the age of 50 is at risk of developing prostate cancer and should be screened. Veterans that have been exposed to Agent Orange also have a higher risk of developing prostate cancer. Many doctors rec-

ommend yearly screening for men over age 50, and some advise men who are at a higher risk for prostate cancer to begin screening at age 40 or 45. Many Black men are at the highest risk of prostate cancer—it tends to start at younger ages and grows faster than in men of other races. Currently, Medicare provides coverage for an annual PSA test for all men age 50 and older but men still do not fall within existing requirements to receive Medicaid.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in establishing this program guaranteeing treatment for men diagnosed with prostate cancer. It will meet an immediate and pressing need in communities across the country, and across racial and class lines.

**IN HONOR OF THE HOMES FOR
LIFE FOUNDATION**

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to the Homes for Life Foundation, a non-profit organization that strives to provide safe and comfortable group housing for people with developmental disabilities in Delaware. Through this organization's efforts, many disabled individuals now have greater opportunities to lead productive lives in safe and attractive homes. The builder, Ryan Homes, does an amazing job of incorporating the needs of these individuals into communities throughout Delaware.

Every house built by the Homes for Life Foundation includes a common room, in addition to private bedrooms and a counselor's suite. This design provides the residents with the ability to enjoy both privacy and the opportunity to socialize. Hundreds of people with developmental disabilities are currently waiting for these unique homes to become available and the work done by the Homes for Life Foundation increases the number of disabled individuals who are able to find these residential housing opportunities.

The work of the Homes for Life Foundation has been greatly furthered by the efforts of Ryan Homes. To date, Ryan Homes has built thirteen group homes, with two more under construction, for people with developmental disabilities in Delaware using the funds raised by the Homes for Life Foundation. The work done by these organizations is an excellent example of President Bush's New Freedom Initiative. Providing group residential housing to citizens with developmental disabilities is a proven method for successfully promoting access to community life and a greater sense of belonging.

I congratulate and thank the Homes for Life Foundation and Ryan Homes for all they have contributed to the State of Delaware. Many disabled Delawareans are grateful for them and I am pleased to be able to vocalize their appreciation.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN
OF SPENCER'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Town of Spencer in Tioga County, NY, which is part of the 22nd Congressional District that I proudly serve. This year marks the 200th anniversary of the founding of Spencer and I am pleased to recognize the Town of Spencer and the important contributions it has made to Tioga County and to the State of New York.

Located amidst the fertile hardwood forests of south central New York, Spencer was founded in 1806 as an agrarian settlement. The town, named for New York State Supreme Court Judge Ambrose Spencer, held the county seat from 1810–1821 and included the present-day towns of Caroline, Candor, Danby, Newfield, and Cayuta. Today, the Town of Spencer is not only still a strong agricultural center, but it is also becoming home to many new residents who work in neighboring communities, and place a premium on rural small town living.

Shortly after Spencer was settled, it produced "The Mother of Women's Suffrage." Born in Spencer in 1814, Esther McQuigg Morris was a proponent of civil rights for all people. On May 2, 1870, shortly after the passing of Wyoming Bill 70, Esther was elected as the Justice of the Peace of South Pass City, Wyoming. With her appointment, Esther became the first woman to hold a public office in the United States. Her motto of "It's justice first, then after that, the law," allowed her position to be so highly revered that in 1967 Esther McQuigg Morris was given her own post-age stamp.

Throughout its history, Spencer has been vital to the economic well-being of the county. Because of the abundance of fertile land, Spencer blossomed as an agricultural center that boasted successful dairy farms, creameries, and a milk condensory well into the 20th century. This booming agrarian community attracted many settlers, including the Finns, whose positive influence on agricultural technique and trade can still be seen throughout the community. In addition to its rich and attractive agricultural heritage, Spencer hosts several technology driven firms that provide critical information based services throughout the region.

Spencer is also home to a thriving arts scene. Historically centered around the Spencer Opera House and the theatrical works of the Spencer Players, Spencer's art scene has become a vital part of community living. Today, Spencer, which is home to many talented artists and crafts men and women, supports a flourishing music society which attracts concerts from both visiting and local performers.

When visiting Spencer, it is impossible not to notice how the hard work and generosity of its people has turned the lush green hills into a flourishing community. With this success, Spencer has become a quintessential example of how rural communities form essential, colorful threads that enrich the fabric of this great Nation. For the special role that they play,

Spencer, and rural towns like it, deserve to be honored and recognized for their numerous contributions to our Nation. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Town of Spencer, NY, as it celebrates the 200th anniversary of its founding.

**ARENT FOX LEGEND CELEBRATES
A HALF-CENTURY OF PRAC-
TICING LAW**

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the career and good works of my friend, David Osnos, who will celebrate 50 years of practicing law with Arent Fox PLLC on July 9. I was privileged to be his law partner when I worked at the firm of Arent Fox before becoming a Member of Congress.

David Osnos has been at the center of many of the major decisions regarding the growth and development of our Nation's Capital over the last 50 years. His advice has been sought out by the movers and shakers of the Washington business world.

David Osnos met Abe Pollin in 1958 and became his general counsel. The two often refer to each other as "brothers." Together, they teamed up to change the face of Washington by acquiring sports teams, building the Verizon Center, and working on many other projects. Osnos also serves as the chief lawyer to another great Washington success story—Jim Clark of the Clark Construction Group.

Pollin and Clark are just a few examples of those who have worked with Osnos to transform Washington, D.C., from simply a government town into a vibrant cultural and business center. His many good works and his contributions to the development of this great city have made him a legend in the Washington, D.C., legal and business community.

A true Arent Fox "lifer," Osnos joined the firm in 1956 upon graduating from Harvard Law School. He has been the heart and soul of the firm for decades, and his work in Washington has mirrored the growth and development of this great city—and Arent Fox's commitment to the city.

Osnos served as chairman of the firm's executive committee for 20 years. In that capacity, he participated in much of the development and growth of downtown D.C. and ensured that the law firm's participation in the civic life of the city was unparalleled. Since joining Arent Fox as its seventh lawyer a half-century ago, Osnos has contributed to the growth of the now 265-attorney firm.

Always a strong supporter of nonprofit community organizations and devoted to ensuring that Arent Fox was a leading provider of pro bono services, Osnos created a culture of excellence in both "lawyering" and community service. He has continued to play that role since stepping down as chairman of the firm. Today he is revered as one of Arent Fox's senior statesmen.

Mr. Speaker, David Osnos has touched our community with his legal brilliance, his high ethical standards and integrity, and his kind, gentle nature, which has enabled him to be effective as a force for change and action. He

has contributed immensely to the legal community, to the District of Columbia, and to our civic life. I am honored to be his friend and to offer him my warmest congratulations on this wonderful milestone in his life, the life of one of D.C.'s finest law firms, and the life of our community.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITTANY
LANG**

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superior performance of 20-year old Brittany Lang, during the Wegmans Ladies Professional Golf Association Tour.

Ms. Lang, a resident of McKinney, TX, was a runner-up in the U.S. Women's Open as an amateur a year ago. On Sunday, June 25, 2006, she briefly held the lead at the Wegmans LPGA tournament. Lang shot a 71 and tied for third after starting the day one shot off the lead. This was her first top 3 finish and her second top 10 finish of the 10 events she has competed in thus far in her career.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand here today to honor Brittany Lang for her achievements on the golf course. She serves as an example of athletic excellence to the young women of our community. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

**ESSAY BY BREISA BAKER FOR
THE NATIONAL HISTORY DAY
COMPETITION IN KENTUCKY**

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I commend my Colleagues to the attached essay, *The Blessed Broken School*, by Breisa Baker. Miss Baker is a student at Spencer County Middle School. Her essay placed 2nd in the National History Day Competition in Kentucky.

I had the privilege of meeting Miss Baker and her family during a recent visit to Washington, DC.

**THE BLESSED BROKEN SCHOOL
(By Breisa Baker)**

Segregation and integration are two words that played a big part in southern schools. The story of Ruby Bridges gives us a vivid picture of both words. Ruby Bridges played an important role in history through integration by taking a stand when she went to a segregated school in Louisiana.

Racial Segregation was challenged with a case in 1896 called *Plessy v. Ferguson* which took place in Louisiana. (Marilyn Miller, *Words That Built A Nation*) In this case, a black man found a vacant seat in the coach section on the train and decided to sit there. A white man came in demanding that the seat be his. This brought about a separation of blacks and whites. Because of this case, segregation carried over into the schools.

Written into the 14th Amendment of this case are laws permitting, and even requiring blacks to be separated from white people. These laws do not necessarily imply the infe-

riority of either race to the other. The most common instance of this is connected with the establishment of separate schools for white and "colored" children. The words "separate but equal" originated from this case.

It was the law in 17 southern and border states that African American children and white children attend separate public schools. All these states justified their policy by saying that black and white schools were "separate but equal."

Integration is the process of opening a group, community, place, or organization to all, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or social class. The court case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* ruled that racial discrimination in public education was unconstitutional and all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle.

In 1954, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) challenged the "separate but equal" doctrine at the elementary school level. The NAACP argued before the Supreme Court that children in all white schools received a better education than children in all black schools. In May of 1954, the courts agreed and outlawed racial segregation in public schools. Because of the *Brown v. Board* decision, black and white children, as well as children of all other races and ethnicities, today attend the same public schools. This is where the story of Ruby Bridges begins.

Ruby Bridges was born on September 8, 1954 in Tylertown, Mississippi into a very poor family. Ruby was, and still is a hero to American citizens. Of course, neither the Bridges family, nor Ruby, had any clue that she was going to end the war of separation of blacks and whites. Ruby would become a part of American history by being brave and walking into an all white school.

Ruby's parents worked hard to provide for her, but there were many nights that there was nothing to eat for dinner. At the age of 4, Ruby and her family moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, where her parents were able to get better jobs. Ruby's family was poor financially because her dad worked as a janitor, and her mom scrubbed the floors in a bank at night.

Americans did not treat African Americans as equals. Black children and white children attended different schools, which were segregated. The schools for black children were not as good as the schools for white children.

A federal judge in New Orleans said the city had to obey the law, *Brown vs. Board*, and in 1960 the judge ordered six year old Ruby Bridges to attend first grade at William Franz Elementary School. No black child had ever stepped foot upon the ground of the entirely white school. She would be the only black child there.

Ruby's family was scared once they had found out that Ruby was going to be sent to William Franz Elementary School. "I took a test along with all the other kindergarteners at my school during the summer found out that I had been selected to start first grade at William Franz Elementary School." The whole family was praying for strength and courage to get through any 'trouble' as a result of the desegregation ruling. Both of her parents were proud that their little daughter had been chosen for such an important event in American history. Maybe there was another reason why Ruby was chosen to carry the burden of being made fun of by all those people. Little Ruby wasn't the only one that was carrying the burden on her shoulders. There were three other little children in New Orleans being sent to another school because of the desegregation law. Ruby stood out the most because she was by herself and the other children had each other.